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Reprisal Hinted

Die, 85 Hurt In Palestinian Strike in Israel

TEL AVIV, March 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin today condemned yesterday's strike by 11 Arab terrorists in which 37 persons were killed, as "a tragedy that proved the real danger of a future Palestinian state."

The 11 terrorists landed at 4:15 a.m. in two rubber dinghies 25 miles north of Tel Aviv, commanded two buses and clashed with Israeli troops at a roadside north of Tel Aviv. Besides 37 dead, 85 persons were wounded, 10 of whom were still hospitalized today, six in serious condition.

Five of the terrorists were killed and two were captured. At first it was believed that three terrorists had escaped, and Israeli authorities put a curfew on surrounding areas of territory while conducting a vast manhunt. It was called off today, however, when it was determined that the nine were among the dead in the charred wreckage of one of the buses.

Mr. Begin and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan hinted today at the possibility of a reprisal against guerrillas based in Lebanon, from where the Prime Minister said the squad emerged on a mission designed to be hostages in exchange for those held in Israeli jails.

Among the dead was an American woman, freelance photographer from New York City, whose name was not revealed pending the notification of next kin. One policeman was among the dead and nine others were wounded.

"This is the atrocious perpetration upon our people yesterday," Mr. Begin said after giving

details of the massacre. It began with the shooting of the American woman on the beach at Ma'agan Michael where the terrorists landed. "We shall not forget."

"There was no need of this outrage to understand that a Palestinian state would be a mortal danger to our nation and our people," he said.

Egypt is demanding self-determination for the Palestinians as part of a peace agreement. Israel opposes it on the ground that it would lead to a Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Begin, in response to a question at his 50-minute news conference about whether Israel would re-battle for the terrorist strike, said: "Those who kill Jews in our time cannot enjoy immunity. We shall eliminate this constant threat. Our fight will be victorious."

Mr. Weizman was asked a similar question on his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport from the United States and replied, "I'm holding responsible any country from which such raids are launched."

The massacre, he said, "will certainly have an effect on the general atmosphere" of the peace talks. "It reiterated, again the dangers of having an uncontrolled area in the close vicinity of populated Israel."

Mr. Begin was to have joined Mr. Weizman in the United States today but postponed his trip and "important talks" with President Carter until next week. No new date has been set.

The terrorists, according to Mr. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press
One of the terrorists who attacked the bus in Israel is lifted after he was wounded and captured by troops.

Announcement Today

Bonn, Washington Act to Aid Dollar

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—A two-part plan to help stabilize the U.S. dollar in the world's foreign exchange markets will be jointly announced by the United States and West German governments tomorrow. The Washington Post learned today.

Under the arrangement, the United States will acquire substantial amounts of deutsche marks with which it can intervene to prop up the dollar when markets become "disorderly."

U.S. officials stressed that there would be no change in the character of the intervention policy itself. The purchase of dollars with the augmented supply of marks will be made only to counteract disorderly market conditions, not to prevent the dollar from going down, nor to try to stabilize the dollar at a particular rate.

The United States pledges to make every effort to achieve an energy program and policy that will reduce its dependence on imported oil, thus reducing the 1977 trade deficit, which is one of the root causes of dollar weakness.

The agreement, the result of many weeks of conversation between the two governments, was completed over the weekend by telephone contact between Under Secretary of the Treasury Anthony Solomon and his West German counterpart, Manfred Lahmstein, state secretary in the West German Ministry of Finance.

President Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had talked about it on the phone last Thursday. Mr. Schmidt said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

When Somali Troops Quit Ogaden

Russia Said to Signal Cuban Cut in Ethiopia

By Graham Howe

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has informed the United States that Cuban military forces in Ethiopia will be substantially reduced once Somali troops are withdrawn from the Ogaden area and fighting stops, reporters at the State Department have been told.

The official said Friday that the Soviet Union had agreed with the United States that neutral international observers should be sent to the region to insure that reprisals are not taken by Ethiopian forces against ethnic Somalis in the area.

A high-ranking State Department official was cautiously optimistic on prospects for a U.S. initiative aimed at bringing about

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Shoppers Get Last Shot at Kenya Animal Hides

Tourists Find Surprise Bargains On the Final Day of Legal Sales

She and her husband, Dr. Eli Lane, bought a one-foot-high pair of elephant tusks from which was suspended a silver gong. "We are going to make it the centerpiece on our dining-room table," Dr. Lane said. "We were very lucky."

The ban affected about 200 shops here and an equal number throughout the country, ending a multimillion-dollar industry. It had long been sought by conservationists.

"Almost everything has been sold. We've suffered a very heavy loss," said the manager of the African Curio Shop. "We sold many carvings and we hope to

get other things to keep the business going."

Storeowners had appealed to the government to delay the ban, but their requests were turned down.

The minister for tourism and wildlife, Mathews Ogutu, said today, "I can assure the public and the rest of the world that, from tomorrow, there will be no sale of game trophies or even of any other animal skin in Kenya."

Asked what would happen with the ivory and other articles not purchased, he replied, "Any trophy left unsold will be seized by the government."

"We were just over here and we happened to look into it," said Dr. Tessa Lane, of Evanston,

With the exception of two or three stores here, most shops were sold out by this afternoon.

"I'm open to confiscation," said Narinder Singh, manager of the International Game and Trophy Store here, but he was not sad: his store was already stocking hi-fi sets.

The government ban on the sale of curios made from wild animals had been sought by conservationists as a companion measure to a hunting ban imposed in May of last year.

"If they are really serious with this ban and continue anti-poaching efforts and stamp out this trade, there should be no reason why the game can't recover," said Ellis Monks, the honorary secretary of the World Wildlife Fund in Kenya. "They recover very quickly," he added.

This built-in impasse never caused trouble before because the

Based on Computer Projection

Left Takes Early Lead In Elections in France

PARIS, March 12 (UPI).—The Socialist-Communist alliance took a lead over France's ruling center-right parties today on the basis of partial results in the parliamentary election.

Latest computer projections gave the left about 50.5 per cent of the popular vote, compared with 46 per cent for the center-right governing parties.

A huge 83 per cent of the 35.4 million registered voters went to the polls in the first round for the election of a new 491-seat Parliament.

Among first-ballot winners were Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, National Assembly Speaker Edgar Faure and former Prime Ministers Pierre Messmer, Michel Debré and Jacques Chaban-Delmas. All are members of the Gaullist party.

Also re-elected was Agriculture Minister Pierre Mauroy, a member of the incumbent coalition's Social Democratic party.

Run off for Mitterrand

Socialist leader François Mitterrand failed to gain a majority in his home district of the Nièvre department of central France. He is favored to win re-election in next week's runoff.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre was elected with a comfortable majority in the Rhône valley city of Lyon. He will be entering the National Assembly for the first time.

Robert Fabre, the leader of the Radical Left party, allied to Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists, was forced into a runoff in his home district in southwest France.

Also elected were Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, Interior Minister Christian Bonnet and Education Minister René Haby.

But University René Alice Saïn-Saïn was forced into a runoff. Others failing to get elected on the first round included Gaullist secretary-general Yves Guéna and Jean-Pierre Solans, president of the Republican party founded by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

If the left keeps up its drive in the runoff next Sunday, it could bring a government to power with Communists in it for the first time in France in more than a generation.

Socialist party officials asserted that the early results confirmed indications during recent weeks of a strong surge to the left.

The moderate right-of-center parties that have ruled France for 20 years are pitted against a Socialist-Communist alliance that has promised big pay and Social Security increases and a state

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

takeover of most key industries still in private ownership.

President Giscard d'Estaing warned in an 11th-hour television address to the nation last night that a leftist victory would spell

a new upsurge of inflation, the collapse of the franc, loss of French prestige in the world and surrender to West Germany of the economic leadership of Europe.

"Who among us can resign himself to this?" the President asked.

Under the French system, voting is taking place on two successive Sundays. Citizens 18 and older are entitled to vote. They include more than 5 million who never had voted before.

In the first round, they were confronted by a record 4,268 candidates representing not only the major parties but also scores of splinter groups.

The first round serves as a nationwide primary election, weeding out all but the front-runners.

To win election outright, a candidate had to get at least half of the votes plus one in his own voting district.

On the main interest in the first round was the indication it would provide of the relative strengths in popular votes of the big parties.

The second round of balloting will involve only the front-runners from the first round. It is the second round that will decide in effect the party line-ups in parliament.

4 Main Groups

In his TV address, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that there are four main political groups and none is likely to have the strength to form a government without allies.

On the right, there are the Gaullists headed by Mr. Chirac, 45. They call for a continuation of the nationalistic policies of De Gaulle.

In the middle are the Center Democrats and Republicans, headed by Mr. Barre, 52, a former economics professor, who stands for sound money, tight controls on inflation and gradual social progress.

On the left are three parties that have a much-riven alliance. The largest of these is the newly resurgent Socialists, headed by Mr. Mitterrand, 61, who lost by only a hairbreadth to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the 1974 presidential race.

The second largest is the Communist party, headed by Georges Marchais, 57, which has attracted around 5 million votes in every French election since World War II.

A small, third-ranking element in the left alliance is constituted by the Radical Left, headed by Mr. Fabre, 62.

French Captive Freed By Philippine Rebels

ZAMBOANGA CITY, March 12 (UPI).—A French Culture Ministry official, kidnapped by Moslems two weeks ago, was freed unharmed today without any ransom being paid, military authorities reported.

Pierre Huguet, 59, was released on a small island 20 miles south of this port city. He was kidnapped here on Feb. 26 by three men while he was taking photographs of a Moslem district.

Andreotti Names Cabinet

Communist-Backed Regime Takes Office in Italy Today

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 12 (NYT).—Whatever the outcome of French elections that will culminate next Sunday, it has become clear that the vote will be the last under the peculiar political system established by Charles de Gaulle as the underpinning of the Fifth Republic.

It seems almost as clear that the elections will fail to mark definitely the new political structure which is gradually, almost surreptitiously, evolving in France. It is widely, although not unanimously, supposed by politicians and their observers that the next government will not last anything like the official parliamentary term of five years, and that there may well be another round of elections later this year or early next year to fix the course of the future.

The prospect of instability is in itself perhaps the biggest break with the Fifth Republic's habits of a generation. By a combination of measures both constitutional and political, De Gaulle established a situation in which the dominant political group was virtually assured continued power because the only alternative that seemed available was to put the Communists in full power. So long as the system of representative democracy and regular elections was maintained, that kind of guaranteed rule obviously could not go on indefinitely. It seems surprising that, indeed, the Gaullist system has outlasted its founder as long as it has, but now it is more evident that it has been eroding for a long time.

Key Measures

Among the key constitutional measures that permitted the shift from the Fourth Republic's volatile politics and revolving-door governments were a change from proportional representation to single-member constituencies—which helped polarize the electorate—and the direct election of the president by universal suffrage—which gave him a national mandate independent of parliament. But it is not a real presidential system in the U.S. sense because the relative powers of the executive and parliament are undefined, there is no clear presidential veto and while the legislature, the deputies can throw out the prime minister and his government.

The regime will depend for survival on promised support from the Communist party—the first time the Communists have been part of a government's parliamentary majority since the late Premier Alcide de Gasperi ousted them

from his cabinet in 1947 and trounced them at the polls the following year.

The Communists, helped by government inefficiency and scandals, have since gained in every election and polled 34.5 per cent of the vote in 1976 to 38 per cent for the Christian Democrats.

This made the Communists a vital element of any government coalition.

They kept the previous Andreotti government in power for 17 months, then toppled it Jan. 16 and demanded cabinet posts for themselves in an emergency coalition to fight street violence, inflation and unemployment.

Lengthy Bargaining

The Christian Democrats turned down that demand but agreed after lengthy bargaining to accept the Communists as part of the government's parliamentary majority.

The U.S. State Department said in a controversial statement Jan. 12 it did "not favor" increased power for the Italian Communists and questioned the sincerity of their avowed support for Western-style freedoms.

Votes are expected in both houses before the end of the month, with Mr. Andreotti assured of the widest majority ever (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

He Calls for Carter Aid

Israeli Stance on West Bank Perils Peace Bid, Sadat Says

CAIRO, March 12 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that Israel's refusal to evacuate the Jordan West Bank threatened his peace initiative, and he urged President Carter to "shoulder his responsibilities" as a full partner in the peace effort.

The Egyptian leader told newsmen that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's position on the West Bank "does not only threaten the foundations of the peace talks but threatens the peace initiative itself."

Mr. Begin argues that UN Security Council Resolution 242 does not commit Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The United States has rejected this argument and contends that the principle of withdrawal included in the

resolution is applicable to all fronts—Egypt's Sinai peninsula, Syria's Golan Heights and the Jordan West Bank.

May Be Dead End

Asked if he feared his peace initiative would be aborted, Mr. Sadat said: "I fear nothing but God. But it is quite possible that when both sides adopt this policy, it will lead us nowhere."

He was speaking during a tour of El-Fayoum Province, about 60 miles southwest of Cairo.

"America is a full partner. Let us hope President Carter will shoulder his responsibilities as a partner in this problem, in its entirety," Mr. Sadat said.

In a separate interview, Mr. Sadat said that Egypt is prepared to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and restore severed diplomatic ties with five hard-line Arab states on one condition—observance by all of "mutual respect."

But Mr. Sadat vowed, in an interview with the weekly magazine October, that there is no going back on his initiative for peace with Israel, the move that deepened Egypt's long-standing rift with Moscow and brought a diplomatic rupture with Syria, Libya, Algeria, Iraq and South Yemen.

Mutual Respect'

"If the Soviet Union wants to resume (normal) relations with us on the basis of mutual respect, I have no objection at all. Even with regard to the revisionist states, we have no objection."

In his press conference yesterday in El-Fayoum, Mr. Sadat said: "I want to see President Carter as a full partner, as I said in the United States and as American public opinion agreed with me." We were referring to his talks with Mr. Carter last month in Washington.

Asked what a "full partner" meant, Mr. Sadat replied: "It means a lot."

On the shuttle mission of U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton, he said: "I cannot say that shuttle diplomacy has failed. It is true that it has not produced anything concrete, but it still occasionally brings a point here and a point there toward a narrowing of differences. I cannot say, therefore, that it failed."

Egypt, Jordan 'Acceptance'

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—Egypt and Jordan have informed U.S. mediators that they will not insist on an immediate Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank of the Jordan River, a U.S. official said yesterday.

This "increasing acceptance" of an interim arrangement for the contested territory was conveyed to Mr. Atherton during his recent trip to the region, the official said.

Since Israel has offered to hold the issue of sovereignty over the West Bank in abeyance for five years, the Arab position would help resolve the dispute over the future of the territory and its Palestinian residents.

However, the official, who barred identification in briefing reporters, said that Egypt and Jordan have not suggested the kind of interim arrangement they preferred.

Lisbon Reinstates Leftist Admiral

LISBON, March 12 (Reuters)—Vice-Adm. Antonio Ross Coutinho, a member of the leftist junta which ruled Portugal after the 1974 coup, will return to active duty next week, it was announced yesterday.

Adm. Ross Coutinho fell from power after an abortive leftist coup in November, 1975. He was forcibly retired in August after appearing before a naval disciplinary council on charges of violating human rights.

But the military Council of the Revolution, Portugal's constitutional watchdog, said that he had been cleared of the charges and ordered back on duty by Adm. Augusto Souto Cruz, chief of the naval staff.

U.K. Gunman Wounds Detective, Kills Self

LONDON, March 12 (AP)—A gunman who shot and wounded a detective, was besieged by dozens of armed police for three hours in London's East End yesterday before killing himself with a bullet in the stomach, the police said.

Neighbors said the gunman, Alan Murphy, 40, from Ireland, was a physical-fitness enthusiast and owned a collection of guns. The police said Mr. Murphy was not connected with Irish terrorists.

He also said that he had a "fruitful exchange of views" with British Prime Minister James Callaghan. The topics in London included important questions of international relations and Yugoslavia's views on nonalignment, he said.

British officials reported that Mr. Callaghan and President Tito were in full agreement on the need for a quick settlement of the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict.



United Press International

Italy Names New Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1) won by a postwar Italian government.

The promised support of the 222 Christian Democrats, 222 Communists and three smaller parties assures Mr. Andreotti of 577 votes in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies and a similar majority in the Senate.

But the numerical strength of the government bloc is marred by wide differences of views inside the quasi-coalition.

Communist Promise

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer, who said in a recent speech "we are both conservative and revolutionary," promised to ask the labor movement to moderate its wage claims to slow the pace of inflation. But he demanded in return that the government crack down on big tax evaders and the rich generally.

The small Republican party is demanding cuts in public expenditure that both the Christian Democrats and Communists hesitate to grant for fear of alienating their supporters in the civil service.

Communists and Socialists want permission for policemen to form a labor union to be affiliated with the Communist-led labor movement. The Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Republicans oppose this.

In addition the Vatican-supported Christian Democrats bitterly oppose abortion-on-demand legislation backed by the four other parties.

Cabinet Holdovers

Holdovers from the previous cabinet include Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga and strong anti-Communist Industry Minister Carlo Donat-Cattin.

One of the ministers dropped from the new Cabinet is Vito Letta, who had been shifted from defense to transportation last year after being blamed for insufficient security in the escape of convicted Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler.

Kappler, serving a life term for the 1944 massacre of 335 Romans, escaped Aug. 15 from a Rome military hospital where he was being treated for cancer. He made his way to West Germany where he died last month.

Tina Anselmi, Italy's first woman cabinet minister, was shifted from labor to health

Tito Back Home After Talks With U.S., U.K. Chiefs

BELGRADE, March 12 (AP)—President Tito returned yesterday after an official three-day visit to the United States and a two-day visit to Britain.

He was welcomed by Yugoslav political and military leaders and foreign diplomats on his arrival at Surlin Airport.

President Tito said in the "exhaustive discussions" he had with President Carter on world issues there was "a high degree of identity or similarity of views." He added that the talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

He also said that he had a "fruitful exchange of views" with British Prime Minister James Callaghan. The topics in London included important questions of international relations and Yugoslavia's views on nonalignment, he said.

British officials reported that Mr. Callaghan and President Tito were in full agreement on the need for a quick settlement of the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict.

Scattered roadblocks at the country club. The terrorists ordered the driver to speed up and overtake the second bus. As he did, the guerrillas raked the side of the second bus with machine-gun fire, wounding passengers.

They forced the interurban bus to stop and boarded it, heating all of the passengers from that vehicle into the tour bus.

The police set up their main roadblocks at the country club. As the bus approached the police shot out its tires. Terrorists and passengers—those who were not tied to their seats—fled from the stricken bus.

The terrorists took up positions along the heavily traveled road and in some dense underbrush. They fired mortar shells and threw a grenade at the bus, causing it to explode and burn.

Eleven persons died in that raid.

The four men last week signed a majority-rule agreement that the Patriotic Front has called a sellout and that the United States and Britain have, called inadequate to end the five-year-old guerrilla war.

Sam Bechdel

Mr. Smith charged that Washington and London have withheld support for the accord, which provides for a predominantly black interim government to rule until a full transfer of power on Dec. 31, because "they are still beholden to the Patriotic Front."

Britain and the United States have called for a new conference to involve the front in majority-rule efforts and because they believe that the Salisbury agreement does not make adequate security provisions during a transitional period.

"It must make it very clear that any decision to attend such discussions would be taken jointly by the four leaders who signed what I might call the Selectivity agreement," Mr. Smith said.

"I believe the four of us would have to be satisfied that the purpose would not be to reopen discussion on matters on which we have already reached agreement. That would be a fruitless waste of valuable time which would be prefer to devote to implementing our agreement."

The survivors said two women hijackers were the cruelest, refusing to allow the wounded to leave. But others traded cigarettes with the hostages and seemed drunk with success. The survivors said the terrorists shouted "Arafat" and "Palestine," condemning Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The terrorists fired on a police vehicle at the Givat Olga junction, passing it and killing the policeman.

The tour bus soon overtook an older interurban bus. The terrorists ordered the driver to speed up and overtake the second bus. As he did, the guerrillas raked the side of the second bus with machine-gun fire, wounding passengers.

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"They came here in order to kill the Jews," Mr. Begin said. The terrorists carried a portable rocket launcher, a light mortar, grenades, machine-guns and sub-machine-guns, he said.

The government-run radio quoting a police report to Mr. Begin, said the goal of the terrorists was to seize a luxury hotel along Tel Aviv's seashore, similar to an incident three years ago in which a hotel was taken over. Eleven persons died in that raid.

There remains an overall divide between right and left, which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would like to break down the rest of the way to establish the broad central plateau of most Western powers.

An important group among the Socialists agrees, although they dispute with the President whether he or they should dominate the left-center terrain. But there are also sharp divisions on both sides of the barricade, with Communists and Socialists in head-on conflict, and as sharp if less ideological a battle between the President's backers and former Prime Minister Chirac's neo-Gaullists.

That is a major reason for the outlook of instability, intrigue and a shifting foothold for whatever government is patched together after the elections. It is seriously aggravated by the socio-economic atmosphere. If the left

Gives Conditions on U.K., U.S. Plan

Smith Open on Call for New Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 12 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith today left open the possibility that he might accept the British-U.S. call for a new majority-rule conference attended by the militant guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front.

But voicing a demand that the United States, Britain and the Patriotic Front would be likely to react strongly, Mr. Smith said that such a conference would have to avoid taking up issues on which he and three moderate black leaders have already reached an accord.

He also said, in a television address, that any decision on attending a new conference would be taken jointly by himself and the three moderates—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabane Sitshela and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau.

The four men last week signed a majority-rule agreement that the Patriotic Front has called a sellout and that the United States and Britain have, called inadequate to end the five-year-old guerrilla war.

United Press International

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"It must make it very clear that any decision to attend such discussions would be taken jointly by the four leaders who signed what I might call the Selectivity agreement," Mr. Smith said.

"I believe the four of us would have to be satisfied that the purpose would not be to reopen discussion on matters on which we have already reached agreement. That would be a fruitless waste of valuable time which would be prefer to devote to implementing our agreement."

The Patriotic Front has said that the Salisbury accord, which provides constitutional safeguards for whites in the first decade of black rule, would leave power in white hands.

Front Leaders in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—The government yesterday granted "pre-autonomy" to three more Spanish regions, bringing to six the number of such areas to gain a limited amount of home rule.

Aragon, the Canary Islands and the Valencia region were the latest areas to realize some aspirations for more local identity and power.

The Cabinet yesterday approved and announced the corresponding decree. On Friday it had approved "pre-autonomy" for the Galicia region. Catalonia and the Basque area had earlier received that status.

The new status of the regions is only provisional since the new Spanish constitution, currently being drafted by the Cortes (parliament), will set forth the definitive conditions of autonomy.

Meanwhile, in the Basque region, the separatist organization ETA took responsibility for the slaying Friday of a retired Civil Guardsman. Two bombs believed to have been set by nationalist leaders who joined with Mr. Smith they insisted that it would have to be on the basis of the British-U.S. plan rather than the internal settlement.

Richard Moore Jr., assistant secretary of state for African

affairs, said "it was a discussion that had to take place. We needed to explain to them what we want to do and hear their reaction."

"They are concerned that we are trying to press them to join the internal settlement," Mr. Moore added. "We explained that were simply trying to get all the parties together to find a formula involving all of us."

Mr. Moore refused, however, to speculate on whether the meeting had eased the concern of the Patriotic Front leaders.

A communiqué said that black civilians were killed and six wounded in the attack Friday evening on the complex at the northwestern town of Wankulu 5 miles from the Zambian border.

Homeland Opponents

Mr. Smith, who was jailed and restricted under a government banning order for the last 17 years of his life, was a bitter opponent of those like Chile Buthelezi, who accept leadership positions in government-created political institutions for blacks. Although the Zulu leader also strongly opposes apartheid and serves as Chief Minister of KwaZulu the rural "homeland" he served for Zulus.

Mr. Buthelezi, who has been at the forefront of a following among other black groups, said afterward that he had been invited to attend the funeral by the Pan-African Congress through its office in London. The Zulu leader noted that he had attended college with the nationalist leader, and called him a friend.

After the fighting was brought under control, Brig. A. A. Coetzee, divisional commissioner of police for the southwestern Cape Province, said that three youths, two aged 18 and one 13, had been admitted to the local hospital with bullet wounds. However, none of the youths had a flesh wound, said anyone struck by bullet.

The police official said that one of the youths had a flesh wound in the chest, one had been hit in the hand and the third in the leg. He said that the police had not determined who had fired the shots, but that none of his own men, a group that attended in plain clothes as well as in uniform, had fired any shots. The whole matter is under investigation," he said.

An atmosphere of tension pervaded the funeral procession even before Mr. Smith's coffin reached the sports ground from the shabby black township nearby, where he was born. About 200 youths led the cortège down the town's main street, taunting white police officers and bystanders with cries of "white pigs" and "death to Vorster," a reference to Prime Minister John Vorster.

De Gaulle's Political System Draws to End

(Continued from Page 1)

Alliances and coalitions are once again the crucial physiology. The Socialists are the largest group, with over a quarter of the vote; the Communists, Gaullists and Jacques Chirac's neo-Gaullists are roughly even with about one-fifth of the vote each.

There remains an overall divide between right and left, which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would like to break down the rest of the way to establish the broad central plateau of most Western powers. An important group among the Socialists agrees, although they dispute with the President whether he or they should dominate the left-center terrain.

But there are also sharp divisions on both sides of the barricade, with Communists and Socialists in head-on conflict, and as sharp if less ideological a battle between the President's backers and former Prime Minister Chirac's neo-Gaullists.

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are going to have to think over."

4/11 2015

Miners, Operators Share Same Interest

Fear of an 'Impasse' Spurs Coal Talks in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Last-ditch bargaining to end the coal miners' strike, 97 days old, continued here yesterday in an atmosphere of indecision, if not optimism, as a feeling on both sides was that if they failed to reach a settlement this weekend, three decades of industry-wide bargaining relationships could be destroyed.

Talks between the United Mine Workers and the major coal companies were described by both sides last night as "making some progress." A union leader said the industry's new bargaining chairman, Nicholas Camiccia, a former miner and former union member, who is chairman of the Princeton Co., was "more realistic." Mr. Camiccia was the industry spokesman who said there had been "some progress" yesterday.

"There's feeling that maybe we

are starting to move a little bit," said Kenneth Dawes, a member of the UMW negotiating team who is president of the 20,000-member union district in Illinois.

"The people sitting across the table on the other side are trying to be more realistic. We are getting more background as to what their problems are—what can be done," Mr. Dawes said last night.

The negotiations center now on the future of the pioneering

30-year-old industry-financed health and pension funds.

The 14 negotiators are meeting in a small hotel room here without the presence of representatives of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service who had presided over the talks since the fall. The new setup was evidence of the two parties' growing alliance against the government.

But it was neither the back-to-work order issued earlier last week under the Taft-Hartley Act nor the threat of seizure of the mines by government order that pushed the two sides to the bargaining table. It was the government's reference to the dispute as an "impasse."

It certain terms are met under the labor law, either side's obligation to continue bargaining with a deadlocked adversary can be dissolved by a declaration of "impasse." President Carter, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall and other government spokesmen last week repeatedly and presumably knowing spoke of the oral "impasse." The word made each side cringe.

Five Votes Short

So far, administration forces cannot count more than 62 sure votes for the treaties. That is five short of the two-thirds majority or 67 votes if all 100 senators are present, required by the Constitution for approval of a treaty.

The Senate leaders' acceptance of the Talmadge-Numi proposal came as treaty proponents and opponents stepped up pressure on the blot of 12 uncommitted senators.

Effect of 'Impasse'

The effect of an "impasse" in bargaining between the UMW and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, a group created in 1960 to regularize coal negotiations, would be to force upon the already divided union the costly prospect of separate negotiations with company units or regional groupings of coal operators.

The union, under Arnold Miller, the 56-year-old former miner elected as a "reformist" in 1972, has already shown itself barely able to conduct one set of national negotiations, much less scores or hundreds of them simultaneously.

In trying unsuccessfully to persuade the 160,000 strikers to accept the terms they rejected last weekend in a referendum, Mr. Miller said the cost of multiple negotiations would "bankrupt" the union.

The UMW has not been collecting \$560,000 a month in dues since Dec. 6 when this strike began and, according to an internal union memorandum, will be out of cash by the end of this month and \$500,000 in the red by May 1.

From the industry's viewpoint, "impasse" and a revival of the competing, multiple-unit bargaining of the 1920s to 1940s would be costly in terms of added labor unrest at a time when coal sees an opportunity for an enormous rise in production and profits to meet the nation's energy needs.

The project can be phased out only if Congress amends the law authorizing it, he said. Congress



Associated Press

Along southern California's Malibu Beach, high tides these days bring major problems to beach-dwellers. On the road behind the houses, moving vans are loading furniture and personal possessions of residents.

Rocks Replace Stars as Attraction of California Gold Coast

MALIBU, Calif., March 12 (NYT)—Juggling huge boulders as if they were basketballs, big yellow skip-loaders snorted along the sands of California's Gold Coast, trying to haul away homes of the rich and famous against further devastating assaults by storm-driven Pacific swells.

In a curious role-reversal, the machines and rocks were the stars and the usual luminaries the spectators.

Merle Oberon looked on with her accustomed impassivity. William Wyler, the film director, a camera strung around his neck, hopped among piles of wet sand, pausing to peer through the viewfinder.

Others watched from windows in the homes strung along

the strand, the abodes of such notables as Burgess Meredith, Linda Ronstadt and Larry Hagman.

While other parts of southern California were only deluged with rain in the last fortnight, this exclusive residential sector suffered a double blow.

As the downpour softened fathoms of soil and made uneven ground subject to mud slides, the accompanying storms magnified seasonal high tides into eight-foot-high battering rams that pounded against all structures bordering the beach.

Glass-paned patios were undermined and swept away. Individual wooden bulkheads were smashed, interiors of homes were invaded by the surging water, and a 12-foot depth of sand was carried away at some points, leaving stair steps to the beach dangling like loose teeth.

Says Congress Must Amend Law

GAO Challenges Carter Plan to Phase Out Breeder Reactor

By Peter Masley

WASHINGTON, March 12 (WP)—Controller General Elmer Staats has told the Carter administration that it cannot legally phase out the controversial Clinch River breeder reactor and that any government official who approves spending to terminate the project will be personally liable for the debt.

Mr. Staats, head of the congressional General Accounting Office, warned the administration Friday of his intention "to disallow expenditures that do not accord with opinions" of the GAO contending that the administration has no choice under law but to build the \$2 billion Tennessee project.

From the industry's viewpoint, "impasse" and a revival of the competing, multiple-unit bargaining of the 1920s to 1940s would be costly in terms of added labor unrest at a time when coal sees an opportunity for an enormous rise in production and profits to meet the nation's energy needs.

The project can be phased out only if Congress amends the law authorizing it, he said. Congress

repeatedly has rejected Carter administration efforts to stop construction of the reactor.

Mr. Staats' action was triggered by President Carter's signing into law last Tuesday a supplemental appropriations bill that contained \$80 million for Clinch River, a demonstration nuclear reactor that, in produc-

ing electricity, makes more plutonium than it uses.

In a White House press release on the signing, Mr. Carter reiterated his position that the Clinch River reactor is a waste of taxpayer money and that an unspecified portion of the \$80 million would be used to "terminate further" the project "in an orderly way."

Mr. Staats is empowered to assess personal liability for misuse of public funds. The last time he threatened to use this power was in 1974, to secure an end of the

Secret Service protection for ex-Vice-President Spiro Agnew four months after he left office.

Carter Assailed Project

Last April Mr. Carter assailed the Clinch River project and said that he would ask Congress to eliminate funds for it. During his 1976 campaign for the White

House he said that he would develop a policy to control the spread of plutonium, which is used to manufacture nuclear weapons. Pro-nuclear groups want to move atomic power plants away from using uranium and into plutonium and Clinch River is supposed to demonstrate the feasibility of doing this. It would use reprocessed plutonium as a fuel and "breed" additional plutonium that could be used as a fuel.

Congress has supported the Clinch River project and has had the GAO's legal opinions as a weapon. In opinions in June and December last year, Mr. Staats held that the law authorizing Clinch River said funds could be spent only for "the design, development, construction and operation" and that "they may not be used to terminate such activities."

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Protesters Rout March By U.S. Nazis

ST. LOUIS, March 12 (UPI).—Members of the National Socialist party of America were routed yesterday by a hail of snowballs mixed with an occasional stone or bottle as they attempted to march through the shopping district of an old German neighbourhood in South St. Louis.

Under heavy police protection, the 41 uniformed Nazis, who had gathered here for what they termed a national convention, set forth in a truck draped with banners reading "Remember Rockwell" and "White Power."

They had a city permit to march. But despite a bus and two vans loaded with policemen, motorcycle escort and foot patrolmen along the route, they decided—upon seeing the several hundred apparently hostile onlookers gathered along the sidewalks—to remain in their truck.

Police use batons against anti-Nazi demonstrators in St. Louis as 41 members of the Revolutionary Socialist party (below) ride through southside of the city.



As the procession sped along with the Nazis chanting, the crowd responded with snowballs, which the youthful storm troopers fended off, as best they could, with swastika-decked shields. There were no apparent injuries.

After Slaying of Policeman, Lawyers' Resignation

Terror Suspects Boast of Victory as Turin Trial Is Delayed

TURIN, March 12 (UPI).—Members of Italy's most feared urban guerrilla gang issued a victory statement yesterday after their trial was postponed following the killing of a policeman and the defection of four more lawyers.

The trial against our armed struggle has blown up in your hands," 48 accused members of the Red Brigades said in a statement handed to court officials.

"Your mammoth lineup of men and equipment, your display of state terrorism could not prevent an armed unit from executing a high official of the local anti-guerrilla forces," the statement said.

Defendants handed over the statement after presiding Judge Guido Barbaro barred one of them from reading it in court from the steel cage where the 15 chief defendants were held in handcuffs.

Civil Lawyers

Judge Barbaro adjourned the hearing until tomorrow after four lawyers whom he chose by lot as defense attorneys excused themselves on grounds that they specialized in civil rather than criminal cases.

Four other court-appointed lawyers had refused to serve on Friday, shortly after a terrorist command killed police warrant officer Rosario Berardi with seven bullets as he waited for a streetcar outside his home. Mr. Berardi, a former member of Turin's anti-terrorism squad, had arrested several of the defendants and had been scheduled to testify in the trial.

The Red Brigades trial will not be held, tomorrow or ever, an anonymous telephone caller said after the killing. "Today we hit Berardi, tomorrow it will be a judge or one of his relatives."

Judge Barbaro appointed four more lawyers to replace the defectors for tomorrow's hearing. Among them is Maria Magnani Nova, a socialist member of Parliament.

Athens Bomb Hurts 18

ATHENS, March 12 (UPI).—Eighteen people were injured, none seriously, when a bomb exploded in a theater showing a Russian film yesterday. Police believed the attack was the work of ultrarightists.

Russia Hints Neutron Bomb No Bargaining Chip in Talks

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, March 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday implicitly rejected a suggestion by Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that the United States might be able to use the neutron bomb as a bargaining chip to negotiate mutual restraint in the production of new types of weapons.

An official statement by Tass reiterated Moscow's readiness to agree on a joint Soviet-U.S. ban on the neutron bomb. But it said that any attempt to link the bomb "with other questions which have no relation to it" would be regarded as "unacceptable" to the Soviet Union.

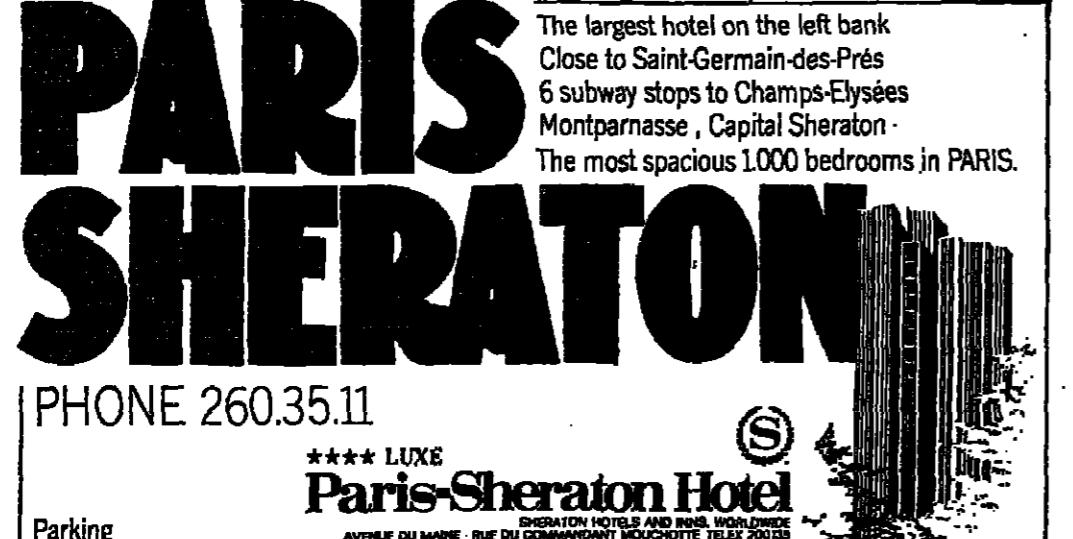
Ever since President Carter announced plans to develop the neutron bomb, a nuclear weapon that would kill people with its deadly spray of neutrons but leave buildings and other inanimate objects intact, the Soviet government has waged a vigorous campaign of opposition, warning that its presence in any arsenal would increase the chances of nuclear war.

Joint Ban

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, proposed on Dec. 23 that both nations jointly renounce manufacture of the bomb, and he indicated that if Washington went ahead with its production the Soviet Union would produce it also.

A month later, Mr. Brezhnev

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Personnel Shake-Up at White House Is Seen in Offing

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI).—The first significant shake-up in the White House staff since Jimmy Carter became President is expected to begin within the next few weeks.

Hamilton Jordan, who is increasingly playing the role of an untitled chief of staff, has been conducting a top-to-bottom review of White House operations and reportedly is close to a decision on personnel shifts.

It is not known whose replacement Mr. Jordan will recommend to President Carter. But indications are that the shifts are likely to be concentrated at the levels just below that of the top half-dozen assistants, where one official said, "we are painfully thin."

Mr. Jordan's reappraisal comes at a time when President Carter is under perhaps the greatest political pressure since taking office, with signs of strain showing as his staff attempts to cope with simultaneous challenges from the coal strike, the Panama Canal treaties and the energy legislation impasse, to the stalled negotiations in the Middle East and the Soviet threats to detente.

Not Up to Job

Mr. Jordan's comments to associates in recent days indicate that he has reached the conclusion, voiced for months by others less influential in the administration, that the White House as presently staffed is not measuring up to the job at hand.

Mr. Jordan is known to have discussed possible changes of assignment with several people now on the White House staff, but it could not be learned whether he has approached others outside the executive office complex about joining the staff.

No expansion of the staff is contemplated, it was learned, so there will inevitably have to be dismissals or reassignments of present staff members. Mr. Jordan is reported to have told one person he interviewed, "The problem is not quantitative, it's qualitative."

According to several sources, Mr. Jordan, whose own role as the principal Carter staff assistant seems to have survived the recent spate of adverse publicity about his personal life,

is moving with an authority in the personnel area which suggests that he has a mandate from the President to tighten up operations.

But Mr. Jordan has told associates that it has become obvious to him, in the course of his work on a variety of major problems, that parts of the White House staff are not performing up to standard.

Rates to Fire

But Mr. Carter's personal aversion to difficult personnel decisions is so well known to his long-time associates that some of them are still skeptical that many changes will be made. "He just hates to fire anyone," said one official. Another described President Carter as being "as soft on people as he is hard when it comes to money."

Even First Lady Rosalynn Carter is reported to have complained to friends that the President cuts her off when she suggests that some members of his staff are inadequate.

them is serious enough to put their jobs in jeopardy.

Miss Costanza, who handles public liaison with a wide variety of outside groups, is the only woman on the senior staff and was an early political backer of Mr. Carter.

Mr. Watson, who handles intergovernmental relations and Cabinet liaison, is a protégé of Mr. Carter's close friend, Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirk, Mr. Lipschitz, another Atlantan, was treasurer of Mr. Carter's campaign for governor and president.

One senior assistant who received a good deal of outside criticism in President Carter's first year is clearly highly regarded inside the White House. He is congressional liaison chief Frank Moore. Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Jordan have

Citing Apartheid

Citibank, in Policy Reversal, Halts Loans to South Africa

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, March 12 (UPI).—In a reversal of its long-standing public policy, Citibank, the nation's second-largest bank, has decided not to make loans to the government of South Africa, or to government-owned manufacturing and utility enterprises.

The policy announcement was contained in a proxy statement mailed Friday to shareholders of Citicorp, Citibank's parent company.

Along with other major U.S. banks, Citibank has been criticized as a supporter of the South African policy of apartheid for participating in major loan consortiums.

Citibank refused to disclose the amount of its current loans to South Africa, but it is one of 11 U.S. banks responsible for most of the \$2 billion in outstanding loans to that country at the beginning of 1977, according to a recent U.S. Senate report.

The report indicated that Citibank had participated in \$67 million worth of syndicated loans to South Africa, mostly to government bodies like the Electricity Supply Corp., from 1974 through 1976.

Proxy Statement

Citicorp said last year that it was "moderating" its business involvement with South Africa, but stopped short of declaring that it would not lend to the government.

In its new proxy statement, Citicorp said: "Specifically, Citibank is not making balance of payments loans in South Africa or making loans to the government of South Africa. Instead, Citibank is limiting its credit

selectively to constructive private sector activities that create jobs and which benefit all South Africans."

It was not clear why Citibank decided not to make any new loans to the South African government.

Timothy Smith, director of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, described the Citibank action as "a very important first step," and a "reversal" of Citibank's former stance that it

Obituaries

Songwriter Tolchard Evans, Composed 'Lady of Spain'

LONDON, March 12 (AP).—Songwriter Tolchard Evans, 77, whose music swept dance halls in the 1920s and 1930s, died in London yesterday.

During his career he wrote more than 1,000 songs and critics dubbed him Britain's Irving Berlin. His best known song was "Lady of Spain," which he composed in 1931.

His first big hit was "Barce-

Baroness Tweedsmuir

LONDON, March 12 (Reuters).—Lady Tweedsmuir, 63, former chairman of the European Communities Committee of the House of Lords, died yesterday.

During a political career that began in 1956 she supported British involvement in Europe and was an early delegate to the Council of Europe. She negotiated the pact that ended Britain's 1973 "cold war" with Iceland over fishing rights.

Tenzing Namgyal

NEW DELHI, March 12 (AP).—Tenzing Namgyal, 25, crown prince of Sikkim until it was annexed by India in 1975, was killed in an auto accident yesterday in the Sikkim capital of Gangtok, the Indian news agency Samachar reported.

Sophia Vembu

ATHENS, March 12 (AP).—Sophia Vembu, 62, called the "Victory Singer" for her wartime songs mocking Hitler and Mussolini, died yesterday.

Romanians in Damascus

DAMASCUS, March 12 (Reuters).—Romanian Premier Manes Manescu arrived yesterday at the head of an official delegation for the latest in a series of visits to Syria.

India, China Agree to Talks To Try to Solve Border Feud

NEW DELHI, March 12 (UPI).—India and China agreed yesterday to resolve their 16-year-old border dispute through negotiations, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The agreement was reached after a meeting between Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai and a Chinese delegation headed by Wang Ping-nan, alternate member of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Assisting Mr. Wang was the Chinese ambassador to India, Chen Chao-yuan.

The Indian official said: "In the course of the exchange of views the border question also came up briefly and both Desai and Wang were of the view that two men bearing Chinese passports may have been involved."

An official statement said on Friday that U.S. Under Secretary of State Philip Habib expressed appreciation to the delegation for its offer of cooperation and affirmed the seriousness with which the United States views the issue.

The spokesman said that Mr. Wang raised the border issue and Mr. Desai responded to it. It is the first time that Peking has agreed to reopen the border issue, sources said. The spokesman refused to discuss the next step, saying that it was speculative.

The two countries have been involved in a territorial dispute since 1967 when Chinese troops

occupied 12,000 square miles of eastern Kashmir.

In a short war in 1962, the Chinese occupied another 3,000 square miles, giving them a total of 15,000 square miles that they still hold.

China claims a total of 49,000 square miles of what the Indians say is their territory—32,000 square miles in Arunachal Pradesh, bordering Bangladesh, and 17,000 square miles in Kashmir.

Peking indicated

Even before the 1962 war, Peking indicated that it would withdraw its claim on the Arunachal Pradesh territory if the Indians would accept the Chinese claim on Kashmir.

Peking's position until yesterday's meeting had remained the same although New Delhi has not accepted China's claim to eastern Kashmir.

Mr. Desai said last month that he was prepared to meet any Chinese leader in a bid to improve relations because "India believes in negotiations, not wars."

China's initiative in discussing the border question was taken three days after Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee accepted an invitation to visit China.

The 12-member delegation from China is the first to visit India since the 1962 war. They were invited for two weeks by the Committee for a Memorial to Dr. K. Koti, an Indian doctor who died in China in 1942 while on a medical mission.

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ALL THE PM'S MEN—In what is believed to be the first time that a British prime minister and his Cabinet have been photographed during a session at 10 Downing Street, Prime Minister Callaghan, at left corner of the fireplace, is surrounded by members of his government in a photo made recently by David Cairns.

After Meeting Caramanlis

Ecevit Puts Blame on Carter, Not Congress, for Arms Delay

By Nicholas Gage

MONTREUX, Switzerland, March 12 (UPI)—A conference of the leaders of Greece and Turkey ended here yesterday with an attack on the Carter administration by Turkish Premier Ecevit.

After Premier Constantine Caramanlis of Greece had departed for Athens, the Turkish Premier charged that the U.S. administration was responsible for holding up military aid to Turkey.

Mr. Ecevit said he was so angry that he had sent a message to Washington in the middle of his talks with Mr. Caramanlis, a note in which he threatened "to review many of our policies" toward the United States.

The two Premiers did not reach agreement on any issues between their countries, but a communiqué said they would continue their talks at a later stage "to obtain practical results."

stance Hardened

Mr. Ecevit's pique at Washington apparently had an effect on his talks with Mr. Caramanlis. Greek delegation sources said the Turk had appeared flexible in the first meeting Friday morning but took a more hardened stance when the talks resumed in the evening.

He told friends that he had

received information between sessions that Washington would base its support for resumption of military aid on developments not only in Cyprus but in the entire eastern Mediterranean, which the Turkish leader believed meant Greece.

Mr. Ecevit apparently felt that the United States was trying to induce him to make concessions, and he reacted by taking a hard line.

"Thus far the United States administration has claimed that the difficulties in restoring Turkish-American cooperation came from Congress," he said. "But in recent days quite a large number of congressmen seem to have adopted a very realistic and constructive attitude and asked the Carter administration's position on the matter so they could speed up the procedures. The administration's response has been, to say the least, rather vague and rather unhelpful. So we have

Quake Rocks Sicily

MESSINA, Sicily, March 12 (AP)—Thousands fled into the streets last night when an earthquake rocked Sicily and southern Italy. Authorities said the quake, rated at 6 degrees on the Mercalli scale of 12, was centered in the Mediterranean about 10 miles southeast of Taormina.

While Mr. Ecevit had said from the outset that concrete results should not be expected from the initial meeting, he had hoped to reach agreement on some issues.

Mr. Ecevit seemed particularly distressed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's statement Thursday to the House Appropriations Committee that the administration would wait for the conclusion of the Montreux meetings and the submission of Turkish proposals for a Cyprus settlement before deciding whether to press for approval of mutual defense agreements with Turkey and Greece.

Negative Surprise'

The Turkish leader said Mr. Vance's statement came "as a surprise in the negative sense" in his talks with Mr. Caramanlis. "We can't help getting the feeling that American policies was somehow being involved in the discussions we were having tête-à-tête in Montreux." Mr. Ecevit said that his meeting with Mr. Caramanlis was successful in establishing "a climate of mutual confidence."

The communiqué said the two leaders would resume their discussions "with the conviction that they would be able to obtain practical results that will open the way for concrete solutions to the various problems that have been damaging Turkish-Greek relations."

Turkey Protests

ATHENS, March 12 (Reuters)—Turkey yesterday protested to Greece over bomb attacks on three Turkish Embassy cars here.

An organization calling itself the Armenian Secret Army has claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Arms Surrender Ordered

NICOSIA, March 12 (AP)—President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus yesterday gave the Greek-Cypriot Eoka-B underground until May 15 to surrender all its weapons unconditionally. A presidential statement said those responding to the offer would not be prosecuted.

100,000 U.S. and South Korean Troops Practice War

Command Makes First Public Complaint

UN Observers in Lebanon Victims of Thefts

By H. D. S. Greenway

JERUSALEM, March 12 (UPI)—Since 1975, UN observers in Lebanon have been robbed, wounded and shot at and had their trucks, jeeps, radios and other equipment taken at gunpoint by the various warring factions.

Although many news stories have been written about the plight of the unarmed UN observers, the one thing the UN peacekeeping force in the Middle East has never done is to publicly complain. The reasoning was that the UN thought that a public complaint would hurt its image of impartiality.

For the first time, the UN publicly complained yesterday.

In two press releases, the UN command announced that on March 7, while trying to change personnel at its observation post at El Kham, near the Israeli border, the UN observers came under fire between Christians and Palestinians fighting in the area. One UN observer suffered a broken arm and shrapnel wounds from mortar rounds fired from positions in the Christian-controlled areas, according to the UN.

Vehicles Are Destroyed

"Additionally, two clearly identifiable UN vehicles were completely destroyed by tank and mortar fire from the Christian-controlled areas," the UN said.

The wounded man was taken by UN ambulance to a Beirut hospital, according to the press release, although Beirut is several hours from El Kham, while there is an Israeli first-aid post only a few kilometers away.

The UN complained that the relief operation was a normal,

scheduled change of personnel and the routes were known to both sides.

Additionally, another UN relief operator at El Kham, in southern Lebanon, was stopped by Christian forces, and the UN vehicle was stolen. Later the vehicle was returned, "but without the personal belongings of the observers," the report said.

On March 9, the same observation post was forcibly entered by six members of de facto forces from Christian-controlled areas wearing Israeli defense force uniforms," according to the second UN press release. "Men shot at gunpoint, from the unarmed observers a UN vehicle and other UN property along with personal belongings. The observers identified the men as the same person responsible for theft of UN property on March 7 in the same observation post."

UN sources said here that UN headquarters had informed all

the governments involved and, since the incidents of theft and hijacking were growing worse, the UN had decided to go public. Similar incidents will be regularly reported, the source said.

The references to Christian forces wearing Israeli uniforms will not please the Israeli because, in recent weeks, the Israeli media have been reporting outrages committed on UN observers by Palestinians while making no reference at all to the involvement of Israeli-backed Christian forces in southern Lebanon.

According to UN sources here, the Palestinians were responsible

for most of the thefts until September of last year, when the Israelis made a major incursion into southern Lebanon. Since then, the sources said, the Lebanese Christians have become the prime offenders. In February, for example, about 18 UN vehicles were stolen in southern Lebanon and all but one were stolen by Christian forces, the sources said.

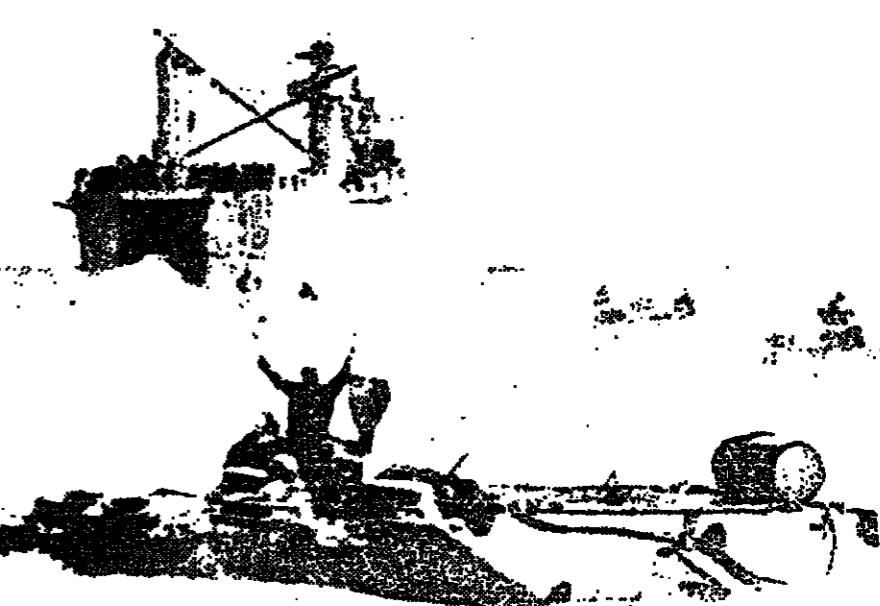
Fighting Continues

HASEAYA, Lebanon, March 12 (UPI)—Rival factions in southern Lebanon exchanged tank, artillery and heavy-machine-gun fire for the fourth straight day yesterday and Beirut newspapers reported frequent overflights by Israeli warplanes.

Leftist sources estimated two people were killed and four were injured in the fighting in the southeast corner of the country between joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces and Israeli-backed Christian rightist forces.

Pakistan to Execute 3

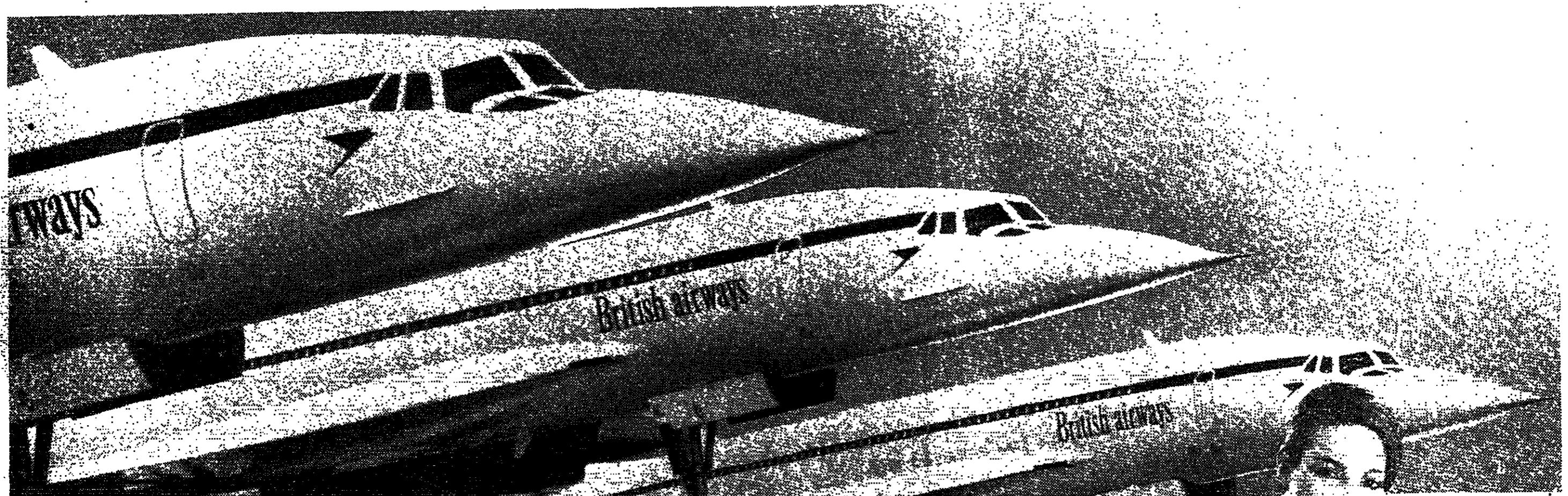
LAHORE, Pakistan, March 12 (Reuters)—Three men convicted of kidnapping and murdering a 12-year-old boy will be executed in public by firing squad, according to an official statement issued here tonight.



Associated Press.

U.S. and South Korean troops conduct a landing rehearsal at Pohang Beach, South Korea.

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Washington British Airways Concorde flies to Washington every Monday and Saturday.
Leave London 13.00 — arrive Washington 1210 (local time).

Bahrain British Airways Concorde flies London-Bahrain in 4½ hours every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
Leave London at 13.00 — arrive Bahrain 20.15 (local time).

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Impertinent Question Mark

The idea that American Jews are—or should be—united on the very issues that now divide Israel's parliament and Prime Minister Begin's Cabinet is, plainly, preposterous. Yet some leaders of the U.S. Jewish community are not only pretending to such unity, they also seek to promote it by hunting for villains in President Carter's court. It is an unworthy, dangerous diversion from the serious questions that need to be faced in the Middle East and that, happily, are being faced by the Israelis themselves.

Let us quickly drive this sad but apparently necessary message to the point: It is scurrilous to suggest that Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's security adviser, is anti-Israel or anti-Semitic. It is insulting to suggest that President Carter, too, is now "a question mark" in the eyes of American Jews—insulting to a President who, right or wrong, has impressively addressed the complex problems of Israel's security, insulting to Jews—and all others—whose concerns for Israel are informed by more sophisticated analysis.

It does not really matter what political imperatives prompted such an unfortunate approach to the issues by Rabbi Alexander Schindler, the normally wise and diplomatic chairman of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations. He has been among the most enlightened critics of Israeli policies. We can well imagine that the job of trying to speak for American Jews to the White House these days is a difficult, unavoidable task. But that is not because sinister counselors block the path to President Carter or underestimate the political standing of Israel's friends. It is because Israel's true interests at this historic juncture are, everywhere and properly, the subject of intense debate.

The question is whether Mr. Begin is missing a rare opportunity to make peace with

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Egypt by holding out for excessive terms: Does his diplomacy seek genuine security or also beyond security, more territory than was ever sought by his predecessor? President Carter and all his top advisers momentarily suspect that Mr. Begin seeks more than he needs or can reasonably expect to achieve. They are holding fast to the traditional American position that support for Israel should not extend to claims of Israeli sovereignty far beyond the lines that prevailed before the 1967 war. That may be a debatable proposition, among Jews or anyone else, but there is nothing perfidious about it.

There also exist other important questions about Israel's wisdom in erecting new settlements in disputed regions during the peace talks and about the United States' wisdom in selling jet fighters to Saudi Arabia. You don't have to be Jewish to disagree with President Carter's judgments in these matters, or non-Jewish to agree.

There is more important work to be done by Jewish leaders than to rate President Carter's advisers on some spurious scale of sympathy for Israel. It is not leadership to play on the fears of American Jews who have so long endured the genuine threats to their brethren in the Middle East. Leadership now lies in helping Americans understand why President Sadat and other Arab leaders appear ready to bury the old enmities; why Israel, too, needs to recalibrate its long-term security position, and what risks reside in President Carter's conscientious attempt to arrange a lasting peace. Leadership now lies not in standing firmly behind the Israeli government's negotiating position of the week but in sorting out the difficult options that are causing such healthy controversy in Israel itself. The pertinent question mark belongs, after the phrase, "Why not argue the issues on the merits?"

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Question of Competence

Thanks to a series of maneuvers so maladroit as to be almost unbelievable, the Carter administration is now confronted with serious questions about the integrity of the Department of Justice. The routine replacement of a U.S. attorney has been made to appear as if it were part of a major scandal. And a partial victory over the Senate on the merit selection of judges has been made to look as if it were an undercover deal to institutionalize political patronage. As a result, what would have been a pro forma hearing on the nomination of Benjamin R. Civiletti to be deputy attorney general has become a wide-ranging inquiry into the way the Department of Justice is operating. The longer the inquiry goes on, the worse those operations look. The evidence so far does not demonstrate that the department is actually lacking in integrity. But it does suggest the department lacks some other qualities that you would pretty much count on finding in the government's law-enforcement agency.

* * *

Start with the affair of David W. Marston, who was removed as the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia. Everything Mr. Marston has done since his removal indicates that Attorney General Griffin Bell was correct in his decision last spring that Mr. Marston, a last-minute patronage appointee of the Ford administration, ought to be replaced. Before that decision could be carried out, however, Mr. Marston had embarked on an investigation of two congressmen who were pushing to get him out of office and he had become a popular hero in Philadelphia for his pursuit of him. Those two facts made removing him a delicate matter. But President Carter and Mr. Bell went ahead without a second thought, spurred on by still another telephone call from one of the congressmen. Their explanation subsequently was that they didn't know about the investigation. That lack of knowledge would be incredible except that it squares with the other things that are coming out about the department's internal operations. You would think that the attorney general and the president would be told about any investigation of a congressman if only to protect them from publicly collaborating with someone about to be indicted. But not in this administration.

In any event, neither the White House nor

the Department of Justice seemed to understand its problem. Misleading information was provided about the cost, and material was excised from various documents because its publication might appear to be embarrassing. The result is that it looks as if Mr. Marston has been removed to stop the investigation, and as if that seeming obstruction of justice was then clumsily covered up. We don't believe that's what happened; it would cut against the entire public record of both the President and the attorney general. But neither of them seems to grasp the fact that the way the matter has been handled gives plausibility to such a conclusion. Indeed, the Department of Justice is now under tremendous pressure to prosecute the congressman, whether or not the evidence justifies it, to disprove the accusation.

* * *

Now consider the President's effort to move toward a merit system for selecting judges and prosecutors on the basis of merit. The deal the attorney general or the President (or both) made with Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., gave the President part of what he had promised during the campaign by taking appellate judges out of the patronage system. Given the stranglehold the Senate has had on those selections in the past, that was no small triumph. But by providing misleading information and squirming around on the issue, the administration has made it appear to the public that it was the President who gave up something and that he has turned his back on merit selection in favor of patronage.

What is going on here, anyway? If the Department of Justice has mangled these relatively simple matters, how many other matters of greater moment have been similarly mishandled? What is lacking in that department's operations, it seems to us, is elementary political acumen. Sooner or later, the attorney general has got to come to grips with the fact that managing the Department of Justice is more than just deciding legal questions. It also involves a sensitivity to appearances and an awareness of the important role the department has in protecting the President from certain pressures and unwitting, but costly, errors. It's a matter—to use the President's favorite term—of "competence."

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Success Seen for West

The Soviet Union fought to keep human rights issues off the floor but the West and the neutrals succeeded not only in defeating

this but in turning Belgrade very much into a human rights conference. To this extent, Belgrade, far from being a walkover for the U.S.S.R., was a success for the West.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 13, 1903

ST. PETERSBURG—Tsar Nicholas II promised great reforms in a message to his people yesterday. He insisted on the free exercise of religion and a better condition for the clergy, laying special emphasis on the promise of greater tolerance for all. He said there would be more freedom for the peasants, who would no longer be subjected to arbitrary punishment by the local authorities.

Fifty Years Ago

March 13, 1928

BUDAPEST—Because, in the opinion of the minister of public education, skirts have become too short, all girl students in the state schools and colleges have been ordered to wear sailor suits with wide trousers. These suits will closely resemble the uniform of the Hungarian Navy. The order is seen as an indication of the future of feminine dress, as supported by many Paris couturiers.



'That's Strange—It Seems to Be Empty.'

Bill on Retirement Deserves Debate

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—With little public notice, Congress is about to pass a bill that will affect the future work opportunities of almost every American. It is a measure opposed by most business organizations and viewed with skepticism by the AFL-CIO, and yet there is hardly a politician ready to raise a word of caution about it.

A personnel officer of Sears, Roebuck said he thought that the law would cut new hiring by 7 per cent in his firm and eliminate 20,000 "job change opportunities" (hiring and promotions) in the first five years of application to that one company alone.

The political appeal of the measure is indicated by the fact that it passed the House last year with only four dissenting votes.

And it was approved in slightly different form, by the Senate, with only seven "nays."

Compromise

A conference committee of the two bodies now has agreed on a compromise version of the bill, which may be up for approval in the House as early as this week.

It is a politically appealing measure, described by proponents as an answer to the evils of "age discrimination." But, from another perspective, it can also be called an "I'm all right, Jack" bill. For if it becomes law, it means that those of us who have jobs can hold onto them longer, if we wish, while younger people, scrambling for a foothold on the employment ladder, wait still longer in the cold.

The hearings on this measure, which whisked through Congress with extraordinary speed, are full of noble sentiment about the rights of senior citizens. But they are conspicuously lacking in anything that can be called a solid estimate of the legislation's impact on a job market where teenagers are having a tough time finding entry-level opportunities and minority youth unemployment rates in some cities run up to 40 per cent.

It is known that voluntary early retirement before the traditional age of 65 has become more and more popular in the last decade.

Relying on that trend, the U.S. Department of Labor told Congress that it estimates that only 150,000 to 200,000 older work-

ers would take advantage of the bill's protection against forced retirement at age 65. Even a shift of 200,000 jobs from the young to the normally retired is a social decision of some consequence. But there are indications that the effects may be much larger than that.

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Dangerous

Questioning benefits for the elderly is dangerous for politicians—and even for reporters, like this one, who are on the downward side of their own political climb toward retirement.

A previous column on the subject of the exponential growth of federal payments to the retired a few years back gave ample warning that any discussion of such

word and deed. Furthermore, his political contacts were a rare and essential commodity in the Carter White House—an underlined commodity. Early in 1977, Siegel was assigned the secondary and frustrating task of shepherding the Equal Rights Amendment through state legislatures.

Gradually, however, he grew closer to Jordan, who convinced Powell of his dependability. Siegel was given the task of protecting the President's interests at the Democratic National Committee.

They needed protection because of the unfortunate choice of Democratic national chairman of former Gov. Kenneth Curtis of Maine, who viewed big-time party politics as a New England town meeting.

This brought Siegel into confrontation with Richard Moe, the Vice-President's formidable assistant and an ally of the national committee's "reform" element. While Siegel was carrying out Jordan's desire for rules changes to make more difficult a 1980 insurgent challenge against Mr.

Carter, Moe was sympathizing with "reformers" and Chairman Curtis in their crusade for democracy within the party.

Curtis was eased out as national chairman. But angry "reform" members of the national committee were placated by Moe's assurance that Siegel no longer would handle party affairs for the White House.

Siegel was delighted last autumn when he became White House emissary to the American Jewish community. In fact, however, considering Mr. Carter's courageous peace policy in the Mideast and Siegel's sincere personal commitment to Zionism, trouble was inevitable.

Intended to Stay

When Siegel went to Jordan March 1 and told him he could no longer defend the Carter Mideast policy to the Jewish community, his intent was to stay on at the White House. Siegel's enemies are spreading the word that Jordan and the President wanted him out entirely. Siegel declared unequivocally that the decision to resign was entirely his own.

Assuming that Siegel jumped instead of being pushed does not change matters much. The political background doomed Siegel once he opposed the President's Mideast. The immediate reward for one year's loyal service in a variety of unpleasant tasks was Mr. Carter's unending reference to him on national television as an "employee." Among some thoughtful souls at the White House, that is cause for sadness and concern.

Why Siegel Is Leaving White House

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—While Dr.

Mark A. Siegel's split with President Carter's even-handed Mideast policy was probably inevitable, a troubling question persists: Why must this talented young man who was entirely lost to a beleaguered White House in his desire to serve his country be sacrificed?

The indictment answers probe into murky corners of life in the Carter administration: continued suspicion of outsiders by the President's campaign operatives; an ambiguous role played by Vice-President Mondale's office; the Democratic party's old "regulars" vs. "reformers" funding carried on within the White House.

Wholly apart from the Mideast, Siegel's loss ought to be cause for White House mourning; instead, the enemies he has there have been congratulating themselves that the wicked is dead. That is tragic because Siegel has been more devoted to Jimmy Carter's real political interests than some of Siegel's foes on the Vice-President's staff. So a few thoughtful Carter insiders, while disagreeing with Siegel's emotional Mideast position, see his departure a poor reward for loyalty.

But unfounded suspicion about Siegel's loyalty has plagued him since Jan. 21, 1977, when he entered the White House as an assistant to Hamilton Jordan. As executive director of the Democratic National Committee, Siegel had been part of the Washington establishment, a key strategist for the party's regulars, and a protege of Hubert Humphrey who urged Humphrey to run against Mr. Carter in 1976.

Not was that all. Siegel knew entirely too many reporters, nearly as bad a stigma at the White House now as in Nixon days. Press Secretary Jody Powell unjustly suspected Siegel as a source of embarrassing leaks. Carter campaign veterans, led by Appointments Secretary Tim Kraft, refused to accept him.

Last year, a reporter who had written critically of the Carter administration (and had not seen Siegel in weeks) bumped into Kraft in a corridor of the Executive Office Building next to the White House. "Can't you find Mark Siegel's office?" Kraft asked sarcastically. Like Nixon's predecessors, Siegel feared being seen in restaurants with newsmen, not on the Carter friends list.

In truth, Siegel was scrupulously loyal to the President in

Voice of America Gets High Marks

By James Reston

DAMASCUS—In the struggle over the Middle East, Washington's official overseas radio service, the Voice of America, is in the center of a ceaseless propaganda battle. And since its work is now under review and even attack by some members of Congress, a report from the field may be in order.

In the last three months, I have listened carefully to its English-language broadcasts in such diverse places as Japan, Australia, Tahiti, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Italy, Egypt, Jordan and here in Syria. This may seem an extreme statement, but for detailed accounts of the world's news, I believe there is nothing on the commercial networks of the United States that equals its performance.

The Voice may not be quite as effective in the Middle East as the British Broadcasting Corp., which produces a clearer signal from the island of Cyprus than the Voice does from its relay transmitter on the island of Rhodes, off the coast of Turkey, but it has more reports in more places than the BBC, and like the BBC, it has learned over the years that the best propaganda is an honest account of the facts.

Two technical improvements have increased its authority: New, modern transmitters, placed in strategic places around the world, have extended its reach and new short-wave radio receiving sets, comparatively inexpensive and no bigger or heavier than an average paperback book, are now coming on the market from Japan and reducing those hideous squeaks and howls that have discouraged short-wave reception in the past.

Moscow radio has held its own and more in the technical broadcast race. It comes over every short-wave channel loud and clear, from more transmitters and with more programs, but it has two problems. This propaganda battle is not directed primarily at the general public, but at the educated elite, and one of the most important facts of international life today is that English has established itself as the language of the modern intellectual and commercial world.

But the issue is there, whether we like it or not. There are hard choices involved. Every elderly third-grade teacher who decides to stay in the classroom an extra five years means that five more classes will be taught by a 1935 college graduate, rather than a 1975 graduate.

Every federal employee who decides to hold onto his job indefinitely means that much less change in the bureaucracy.

These issues deserve more debate than they have received in the legislation that is about to become law.

The Voice is a link to home for these people, particularly the wives, who are having trouble finding independent jobs and lives abroad. America, in its world role, is not like Britain, which had the Scottish navy and the British public school to help reconcile family life and work abroad, but at least these people can get news from home on the Voice.

It is a costly service, which is what worries Congress. It is an honest service, reporting our national failures as well as our virtues, which also troubles those who want it to produce nothing but propaganda. But heard over here, a long way from home, it seems worth the money, and even makes you proud.

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Letters

View of Opus Dei

I read Harry Belafonte's exposé of the inner workings of Spanish TV (C.I.T., Feb. 10) and was struck by his remarks about Opus Dei.

I was amazed to find someone of his experience writing in a newspaper of prestige casting stones with such gay abandon. To write "an organization which seems to have looked upon morals as simply a question of having address well clothed when on camera" is surely irresponsible. (I realize that he might have been referring to Spanish TV itself, though his grammar would not indicate that. Either way the phrase seems irresponsible.)

It might be time to remind him, especially as he has turned moralist, that journalists too are bound by the laws of morality.

Andrew Ebyne

London.

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1978

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

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China's Power Shifts Reflected in 2d Rank

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG (WP)—Every political convention produces winners and losers, and China's fifth National People's Congress—equivalent to a legislature—has provided some of the most concrete signs of who is rising fast in the post-Mao era.

The obvious stars of this new government are the Communist party chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng, who retained his unprecedented role as head of party and government, and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, who put many old cronies in important jobs even if he did not get the premiership for himself.

But it is in the rank just below Mr. Hua and Mr. Teng that the most significant movements within the all-powerful, 22-member party Politburo can be seen. Congress name lists show significant gains for two

ancient army generals, an old Mongol leader and some relatively younger technocrats, and a loss of power by the two most important local party officials in the capital, Peking Mayor Wu Teh and army commander Chen Hsi-ien.

The changes illustrate the importance of personal ties in a government ostensibly run on policy considerations alone. They also reveal the continued reliance on leaders whose advanced ages guarantee more power shuffles in the near future.

Pecking Disorder

Since they reorganized themselves just before August's 11th National Party Congress after two years of intense political infighting, the Politburo members have clearly indicated to put themselves into the kind of clear pecking order that Chinese officials usually prefer.

Many visitors to China will attest to the Chinese fetish for having a leader, deputy leader and other clearly ranked members even in tourist groups. But in reaction to the political uncertainties of the day, the Politburo below the first five places has steadfastly listed itself only in the Chinese equivalent of alphabetical order.

The just concluded People's Congress has been forced, however, to draw up some nonparty rank lists that give substantial clues to the results of maneuvering in the last several months.

Peking commander Chen, for instance, should have been No. 3 in the new list of 13 vice-premiers, based on his ranking after the last Congress in 1975. Instead, he is No. 6, having been overtaken by the rising star of army Marshal Hsu Hsiang-chien, 75, and two young expert men, petrochemists and planning expert Yu Chiu-Li, 64, and the somewhat mysterious party technocrat, Chi Teng-kuei, about 60.

Army Friends

Major Wu would rightly have expected to find himself listed third among vice-chairmen of the Congress, based on his 1975 showing. But now he is fifth, having been overtaken by army marshal and nuclear weapons expert Nieh Jung-chen, 79, and the Mongol leader Ulanfu, 74.

Mr. Wu has, surprisingly, managed to stay ahead of a fast-rising south China leader, Wei Ku-chung, a Teng protégé who has assumed important new responsibilities in the army. This may be a measure of the developing ability of Mr. Hua's 57, to protect some people identified with him.

Mr. Wu and Marshal Chen have clearly suffered for their

outspoken participation in the campaign to criticize Mr. Teng that raged in the last few months of Mao's life and ended shortly after the old chairman died. Mr. Teng's friends in the army and government enlisted Mr. Hua's support, arrested the anti-Teng faction in the Politburo and brought Mr. Teng back to lend his administrative and intellectual energies to reviving the Chinese economy.

Major Wu, Marshal Chen and some others seemed to have wrapped themselves in Mr. Hua's cloak in reaction to this. Mr. Wu is regularly beside Mr. Hua at public appearances, and so far he and some other like them have survived.

Lively Debate

Mr. Teng, in the meantime, has also gained a chairmanship, being elected chairman of the hitherto weak Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The organization is designed to win support for the Communist party among non-Communists, particularly intellectuals and overseas Chinese. The Chinese press has given unusual attention to this work in recent months, as part of the effort to revive science and technology and isolate the Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan. Mr.

Teng's presence may make the consultative conference a more important body in the future. Yeh Chien-ying, 80, has become chairman of the standing committee of the Congress, making him ceremonial head of state. Analysts here are conducting a lively debate over whether this enhances his power as No. 3 in the party, or gets him out of the way in punishment for such things as his earlier support of Lin Piao, the defense minister who once tried to overthrow Mao.

Among big losers in the Congress were two 76-year-old men who did not show up, despite rumors that they might. Peng Chen, who was the Peking mayor in 1966 and a close colleague of Mr. Teng, was not rehabilitated from political limbo as many of his old friends have been. Peng Tch-hui, a powerful defense minister who lost out to Mao in a 1959 policy dispute, also did not reappear, and there are reports now that he died a year ago.

Like all such disgraced officials, Marshal Peng's end probably came in comfortable circumstances. China is ruled now mostly by men who tasted temporary political disgrace in the 1960s. Toward some others who have suffered political defeat they are likely to take the attitude of "there, but for the grace of Mao, go I."

The leaders are applauded at China's Fifth National People's Congress in Peking. Seated, from left, are Wang Tung-hsing, deputy premier for internal security; Teng Hsiao-ping, senior deputy premier; Chairman Hua Kuo-feng; Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien.

UPI



East Germany Trying to Slim Down Citizens

BERLIN, March 12 (Reuters)—After a series of unsuccessful newspaper campaigns to persuade East Germany's overweight population to shed some fat, the state is now taking to the air.

Health experts yesterday began broadcasting a series of six radio talks with tips and slimming recipes for the country's 4.5 million overweight men and women—roughly one in four of the population.

Migration Habits Of U.S. Blacks Shifting Sharply

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—Black Americans are moving out of the industrial Northeast and settling in the South in the largest such migration since slavery ended, the government reported Friday.

A Census Bureau study shows that 147,000 blacks moved out of the Northeast from March, 1975, to March, 1977, and that more than two-thirds of them—104,000—moved to the South. The others moved to the north-central regions and to the West.

During the same period, however, the number of blacks moving from the South and north-central regions was not significantly different from the number moving into those areas.

In the 1960s, when many blacks moved out of the South to the Northeast and north-central regions in hopes of finding better jobs, better schools and better social opportunity.

Iran Will Free 26

TEHRAN, March 12 (AP)—Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi has ordered the release Tuesday of 248 prisoners, including 26 jailed for political offenses, in an amnesty marking the 100th anniversary of the Pahlevi dynasty's founding.

Despite Efforts of Moderate Arabs

Southern Yemen Stands Firmly by Russia

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP)—Two years of checkbook diplomacy by Saudi Arabia and political courtship by moderate Arab states have apparently failed to nudge Southern Yemen out of its role as the Soviet Union's most faithful ally in the Arab world.

Signals that anti-Soviet Arab states "thought they had detected" indicating that the Aden government might be moving toward a more independent line, have faded as Southern Yemen joined the Russians and Cubans in supporting leftist Ethiopia in the war in the Horn of Africa.

The recent moves by Southern Yemen, which reportedly include the expansion of its facilities for

Aaden government two years ago and began disbursing large amounts of aid, were signs that the government of President Salim Rubayi All might be wavering.

Southern Yemen cut support for the anti-monarchist insurgents in neighboring Oman, for example, and opened economic doors to some of the conservative states of the Gulf region. A year ago, the Southern Yemenis took part in a summit conference with the Sudan, Somalia and Yemen at which the Sudan, already strongly anti-Soviet, and Somalia, too, to turn away from a long dependence on Moscow, sought to win over Aden. Although they did not succeed, the fact that Southern Yemen

took part in the meeting was interpreted as a sign that it was reappraising its policy.

Tactical Moves

But analysts said that these moves were only tactical, not strategic, and that Southern Yemen's ideological ties to the Soviet Union and Cuba are as strong as ever. Southern Yemen was willing to accept financial aid from the Saudis, they said, but paid no attention to the accompanying political common-

little information is available outside secretive, xenophobic Southern Yemen about what is going on there. Reports that its troops have clashed with Saudi forces along their long desert border could not be confirmed.

They indicate, however, the atmosphere that has supplanted the faint thaw of a year ago between Southern Yemen and its neighbors.

Rapprochement Over

The Southern Yemeni rapprochement with Yemen apparently ended with the assassination last year of Yemen President Ibrahim al-Hamdi. Since then, Southern Yemen has broken completely with Egypt by joining the rejetionist Arab states in a campaign to subvert President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative.

By sending some troops to Ethiopia and by allowing itself to be used as a shipment point for Soviet arms destined for the Adis Abeba government, Southern Yemen has incurred the hostility of the Sudan and Somalia.

Early last month, Southern Yemeni Premier Ali Nasir Muhammad went to Moscow and met President Leonid Brezhnev. Although the substance of those talks was not revealed in detail, officials here and in Somalia believe that the Soviet Union is hoping that Southern Yemen will permit the establishment of naval-base facilities to replace those the Russians lost when they were expelled from the Somali port of Berbera last year.

According to Mr. Djilas, a former aide to Yugoslavia's President Tito and an outspoken critic of Marxism since he broke with the movement in 1964, when Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev met with the European party leaders and they attempted to agree on a common statement of principles.

Instead, Mr. Djilas said, the Russians "agreed to formally accept the existence of ideological differences that arose first with

Prof. Vojislav Gladin, a senior theoretician in the Kremlin, the term Eurocommunism was invented by Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter, so that Communism "should be pluralized as much as possible."

Prof. Zagladin said that after the Communist parties of Europe met in East Berlin in June, 1976, to agree on a common program, "imperialist propaganda strengthened its subversive activities against the cooperation between the Communist parties in socialist countries (the Soviet bloc) and the Communist parties in the European capitalist countries, initiating the campaign with so-called Eurocommunism, a term which has been synchronically exploited since 1976 in the bourgeois countries and was later also accepted by leftist groups and even by certain Communist parties."

Kremlin spokesmen have concentrated their attacks on Santiago Carrillo, the leader of the Spanish party, arguing that he has gone beyond the bounds of acceptable theoretical debate and indeed in "crude anti-Sovietism."

Many observers saw the Soviet attack on a book that Mr. Carrillo published last year as the "excommunication" of the Spanish leader from the Communist movement.

But Kevin Devlin, Radio Free Europe's expert on Communist party affairs, said recently that it is "no longer possible to excommunicate someone from the international Communist movement."

"The Communist movement has no center," Mr. Devlin added. "There is one party, but there is no international organization."

Old Sense

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Moser Posts 50th World Cup Victory in Downhill Finale

ELSENKIRCHEN, Austria, March 12 (Reuters).—Anneliese Moser, Austria's undulating queen, today celebrated her 50th World Cup victory when she won the last downhill slalom race of the season.

With a jetstream of powdered snow slithered down the course in 1:48.81, fraction-

ally ahead of Cindy Nelson, her most consistent rival this season.

"I was fantastically nervous because it was my 50th," she said.

"I had trouble at the start and noticed I was trailing at the halfway mark."

Nelson finished second in 1:48.81 followed by Marie-Theres Nedig in 1:48.96.

In addition to today's World Cup victory—her fifth this year—Moser also ends the season with two gold medals from the World Skiing Championships in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany.

With today's race, the 24-year-old Austrian crowned a spectacular comeback from temporary

retirement three years ago after winning the World Cup for a record-breaking sixth time.

"When I started again two years ago I thought I would never do so well," she said. "These two years have been tough. I have to train harder than younger people."

"I'm quite old for a skier, you know."

However, her hopes of winning the overall World Cup for a record-breaking sixth time were dashed in the United States earlier this month when she dropped ready to win the cup with an unbeatable 154 points.

Wenzel did not compete in either of the two downhill races here this weekend—both won by Moser—nor did Swiss slalom expert Lise-Marie Moreiro, who is second in the overall placings with 135 points.

Because only the best three performances in each skiing discipline count toward the cup standings, Moser keeps her third place with 126 points.

Klammer Takes 4th Victory

LAAX, Switzerland, March 12 (UPI).—Franz Klammer clinched his fourth consecutive World Cup downhill title with a flourish yesterday and set the stage for a possible switch to the professional circuit with an impressive victory in the season's last downhill race, three hundredths of a second ahead of Erik Bakker.

The Olympic champion rifled down the treacherous 3,400-meter course with a drop of 850 meters in a record 1:55.78 while Bakker hit a bump with the finish line in sight and lost time trying to stay on his feet.

Ulrich Spies, who surprisingly edged Klammer for victory in Friday's race, came home third in 1:56.16, ahead of Ken Read and Sepp Furtner.

"My God, was this ever fast," said Klammer after a run which he described "close to perfect, everything clicked."

Klammer must choose between turning professional or remaining as one of the World Cup ski circuit's high-earning amateurs.

"Whatever I decide, I wanted to go out a winner," he said.

"I will not make a decision before April. On the one hand, I feel I could win another five World Cup downhill or so next season. On the other hand, the pros' parallel races have a special attraction for me."

During Klammer's match, Connors and Roscoe Tanner, who beat Tony Roche 6-4, 6-2 in the second match on Friday night, sat in the U.S. section cheering for their teammate.

In contrast to the jubilant Americans was Newcombe. Trying to stage a comeback after three years of nagging injuries, Newcombe played well, but not well enough. In his four sets against Connors and Gottfrid, the former world's top-ranked player could break serve only once.

Newcombe served well and scored on some spectacular cross-court volleys and passing shots, but could not get consistency in his game.

In the doubles match, Smith and Luis raced to a quick 6-2 victory in the first set and took a 4-1 lead in the second.

But the Australians, led by some excellent net play by Dent, stormed back and took the next five games and the set. That set was the first the Australians won in this year's World Cup.

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But the victory proved short-lived as the U.S. team broke the Australians in the last game of the final set to record the 16th consecutive individual match victory for the United States in World Cup play. The streak extends to 1976, when the Americans won the World Cup, 6-1.

In the camp of the St. Louis Cardinals here, Ted Simmons thinks about his newest accomplishment: at the age of 23, he has been named a trustee of the St. Louis Museum of Art. He did it by displaying a lively interest in the museum as well as in 18th-century English and American furniture. But he also hit 318 with 21 home runs last year, and he thinks that, if everything falls into place, the Cardinals could manage a real achievement: "We could win it all."

Phillies Ready

In the camp of the Philadelphia Phillies, Steve Carlton reflects on the 23 victories he pitched last season and on the Cy Young Award he earned as the best in the National League. But he also reflects on the fact that the Phillies twice have gone to the playoffs and twice have failed to survive and face the Yankees in the World Series. So he pedals a bicycle 20 miles to camp from his home every morning to get tough for the long haul this summer, and he joins allies like Tug McGraw, who says flatly: "We've got the best team in baseball."

In the camp of the Los Angeles Dodgers, manager Tommy Lasorda preaches love for all Dodgers and hate for all Yankees, though he's already disengaged on the Yankees, and there will be.

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Observer

Now, Let's Get Cloned

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Reports that the first human clone is now in existence and well on his way to becoming a taxpayer have raised many questions about cloning. Here are some of the answers:

1. If I get cloned, would my relationship with the resulting child still be parenthood?—No. The relationship is called clonehood. When your clone enters school you will be required to attend meetings of the Clone-Teacher Association.

2. I'd like to be cloned, but am afraid. Is it painful?—Not at all. You simply

peel off one tiny little cell from your person, place it in a female human egg cell and place the mixture in the reproductive housing of an obliging woman. In nine months she will convert it into a clone and send it to you.

3. What are the advantages of cloning compared to old-fashioned reproduction methods?—It eliminates the necessity for sex, which means you never have to interrupt your television viewing and also cuts your outlays for movie tickets and wine.

4. I have heard that people are already beginning to tell clone jokes. Isn't this a disgusting example of ignorance and prejudice?—That reminds me of the Ku Klux Klansmen who had himself cloned so often he became known as the Ku Klux Klone. Cyrus, his first clone, became so tired of hearing the local people call him Cyclops that he moved to the Land of the Midnight Sun, had himself cloned and gave his son the name of Ike. The boy became known as Klondike Ike of the Klondike, but took it well until his teeth went bad and his jaw became heavy with gold inlays, the weight of which made his mouth hang open. He became so exasperated at hearing passing pedestrians shout, "There's gold in the Klondike" that one day he drew a BB gun and shot a tormentor harmlessly. "Why did you buy such a cheap little gun?" the police asked him. "Because it was all my personal economy could afford," he said.



5. I hear it is very expensive to get cloned. How long will it be before the price comes down to a level the average person can afford?—There is already talk of a clone-it-yourself kit, which could be sold at hardware stores for a nominal sum. This would include a small cell peeler, one tong for placing the cell in the egg and an obliging woman willing to house the mixture until it turns into a fully developed clone. The problem is to develop an adequate supply of obliging women small enough to fit into the kit.

6. From the tax viewpoint, is it better to have a clone or a three-Martini lunch?—Under present law, deductions for clones will not be allowed. Despite President Carter's tax proposals, however, the full cost of the three-Martini lunch is still entirely deductible. This means that a person who can afford to have himself cloned a dozen times or more will still deduct the full cost of taking all his clones to lunch, which could make for considerable tax savings. Warning: They must, however, discuss business.

7. If a clone comes to my house for dinner, how should I treat him?—Do not open the conversation with some greeting remark, such as, "I hear you're a clone." Many clones do not know they are clones and might be disturbed to learn it from a stranger. If they have been told, they may introduce themselves with some offhand remark such as, "You know, of course, I'm a clone." Some self-disparaging society was viewed as too much of a danger.

8. I hear they are now perfecting a clone so smart that he will soon be able to beat the grand masters at chess. Won't this take all the fun out of life?—Only for the grand masters. If it were true, actually, it is not a clone that is now playing winning chess, but a computer.

9. What will life be like when everybody is a clone?—Very much as it is today, except of course there will never be any interruptions to television viewing, and outlays for movie tickets and wine will be practically zero.

Writing Around the Edges in East Germany

By Michael Geler

BERLIN-BUCH, East Germany (UPI)—"It is a very great loss, a sad and melancholy thing that will be hard to balance. Writers like Sarah Kirsch and Jurek Becker, we will not have again for another era."

The lament is that of Guenther Kunert, a leading East German poet, author and film producer.

He is also one of the few major cultural figures left in this country after a year in which the Communist regime got rid of many critics by forcing or encouraging about two dozen noted authors, musicians and theater personalities like Kirsch and Becker to go into exile in the West.

The use of forced exile has spread throughout Eastern Europe, especially in the last two years, as a way to deal with people who challenged representative governments to live up to the human rights provisions that 30 European nations, including the Soviet bloc and the United States and Canada, signed at Helsinki in 1975.

The exit of what amounts to a Who's Who of German arts and letters clearly has hurt the international image of the regime, which wants to build up an East German cultural as well as economic, identity. Yet the potential for stirring discontent in this already edgy society was viewed as too much of a danger.

Different

East Germany may be the most successful practitioner of forced exile for dissidents. But this country, in one very important way, is different from the rest and Kunert is also different from some of his departed colleagues, in that sense it illustrates the problem facing people whose lives are tied up in expressing the emotions of their homeland yet must decide whether to stay or leave.

When a Czechoslovak or Polish dissident writer leaves his homeland, there is no other place where he or she can write in his or her own language. For an East German, there is always the western half of this



Guenther Kunert

divided country. So the fear of being forced to leave is not so great. Yet the differences in postwar culture are substantial, adding another dimension to the torment of the East Germans.

Kunert rejects all the easy labels. He is a Marxist but also clearly critical of the brand of Communism practiced here.

He was among the first to sign the public protest over the forced exile of poet-singer Wolf Biermann in November, 1976, a protest that eventually led to harassment and exile of several of the signers. He has had his problems with the regime but thus far it has not tried to force him out and, thus far, he doesn't want to go.

"The most important thing for me is to have the possibility to write. So far, I can say yes. Then I must ask if it is possible to publish what I write, and on this I'm hopeful."

Lost Role

Why the government hasn't forced him out "is for the government to answer. Sometimes it seems like a miracle. Perhaps the intention of some of the criticism was understood as helpful and perhaps this was missed in some other writers' criticism. Sometimes the realization of a writer to his society, its culture and bureaucracy becomes totally broken so there is no chance for him to live as a writer in that society. I haven't reached this point yet."

Yet Kunert has more than roots here that help explain why he wants to stay.

"I was born in Berlin and my history is here. It is a fixation. It is where my relatives were displaced. It is from here that they were taken to Poland to be killed. I grew up here in the years after the war in intense, anti-fascist circumstances. So, yes, I'm not sure I could be comfortable in West Germany. It is easier there to meet the murderers of yesterday. Here, I'm sure I will never meet in the train station SS Officer Krauser," the mythical Nazi security officer.

To an outsider, there seem to be other reasons too why he stays.

Kunert clearly lives better than most East Germans who, in turn, live better than most of their comrades elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

It's home to this Berlin subculture on a muddy, unpaved street. Yet it is a solid turn-of-the-century house with spacious high-ceiling rooms.

Allowed to Travel

Most importantly, however, Kunert can travel—to the United States or France or England, as he has done in recent years. The inability to travel is the most overwhelming irritation—especially among young people—to the 17 million East Germans who are sealed into this country and the Communist

elite. Kunert rejects all the easy labels. He is a Marxist but also clearly critical of the brand of Communism practiced here.

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Kunert remains fascinated by the United States, where he spent four months as a visiting professor at the University of Texas in 1972.

A book about those months and travels through the United States, which he calls "The Other Planet," is now in its third printing here, a rarity, with more than 100,000 copies sold. Kunert writes of America with what he calls "critical love," and the book's sales testify to the enormous interest here in the United States beyond the television and movie stereotype, he says.

To many who saw it, the message seemed clear: Nothing has changed in the battle for control by authorities.

Kunert disputes that. He says he himself is not sure what the message or interpretation should be. "Some say maybe that it showed Beethoven now belonged to us, that he was integrated in our culture and society."

It's what Kunert calls "writing around the edges."

PEOPLE: Airline's Newest Adds Shows Varied Career

The newest flight engineer for United Air Lines has some impressive credentials: 1,730 hours at the controls, a stint as a corporate pilot, experience as a flight instructor, and a job as flight inspector for the FAA in Atlanta. What's more, the veteran pilot was chosen queen of the Kentucky Derby in 1972. She is Gail Gorski, 25, the first woman to join the airline's flight personnel.

Dick Gregory has added some new stains to the already blemished memory of J. Edgar Hoover by disclosing FBI memos written 10 years ago that prove the agency considered using its links with organized crime to discredit the comedian's anti-establishment campaign. The confidential memos, dated April and May, 1968, by Hoover ordered the FBI office in Chicago to try to "neutralize" Gregory's actions as a leader of the black nationalist movement and to consider alerting the Cosa Nostra to Gregory's derogatory remarks about the mob. Gregory claims that Hoover's request to have him neutralized was a death threat. The memos were declassified as part of a request for data under the Freedom of Information Act.

minus 4, he replies: "Woof, woof." And you can tell his owner, Dorothy Walske make further claims. Many says, can count, add, divide and even squeeze on one. During a visit by a reporter dog was asked how to spell Muffin dug into a pile of letters and pulled out a Mrs. Walden noted that can spell dog, God, act as whatever happened to me mutts that just rolled up? "Woof, woof, woofed!"

Then there's Vicer Redbird, the Cherokee Indian who during his 78 years had given a hand-made feathered headdress to every elected President, and whose similar gift to President Carter was returned because of Carter's policy of not accepting gifts? Well, Chief Redbird's despondency about it is apparently over because Rosalynn Carter has agreed to accept the feathered headdress. George Dudley, a Basile Park, Mich., police captain and Redbird's son-in-law, said, "We're still hoping that if the chief gets to Washington, President Carter will be available for a few minutes."

Elvis Presley's stepmother, Dee, says that she and her two sons will reveal new facts about the late singer in a book she wants to call, "Elvis, We Love You Dearest," he added, that Victor is for reward, not blood: "The concludes that the exhibited act... is performed by the in the hope of... praise, us mallows and Pepsi-Cola."

SAMUEL JUSTIN

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